TABLE 1.—*The computed regimen of the Great Lakes.*

(1) LAKE SUPERIOR.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	48,600	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	31,800	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	1.528	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	31.2	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	7.8	15.6
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface, inches	11.9	23.9
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	31.2	31.2
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	0.0	0.0
10. Total supply in depth, inches	43.1	55.1
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	15.0	15.0
12. Available surplus, inches	28.1	40.0
13. Measured outflow, inches	36.7	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	1.31	.....

(2) LAKE MICHIGAN.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	45,700	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	22,400	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	2.040	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	33.6	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	8.4	16.8
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface, inches	17.1	34.3
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	33.6	33.6
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	0.0	0.0
10. Total supply in depth, inches	50.7	67.9
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	21.6	21.6
12. Available surplus, inches	29.1	46.3
13. Measured outflow, inches	.....	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	.....	.....

(2)+(3) LAKE MICHIGAN PLUS HURON.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	97,800	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	45,600	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	2.145	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	33.6	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	8.4	16.8
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface	18.0	36.0
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	33.6	33.6
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	18.75	27,9
10. Total supply in depth, inches	70.35	97.5
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	21.6	21.6
12. Available surplus, inches	48.75	75.9
13. Measured outflow, inches	67.02	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	1.38	.....

(2)+(3)+(4) LAKE MICHIGAN PLUS HURON PLUS ST. CLAIR.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	104,190	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	46,095	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	2.259	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	34.0	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	8.5	17.0
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface, inches	19.20	38.3
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	34.0	34.0
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	19.5	27.9
10. Total supply in depth, inches	72.7	100.2
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	21.7	21.7
12. Available surplus, inches	51.0	78.5
13. Measured outflow, inches	67.0	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	1.31	.....

(5) LAKE ERIE.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	24,480	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	10,000	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	2.448	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	37.2	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	9.3	18.6
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface, inches	22.8	45.6
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	37.2	37.2
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	235.1	406.0
10. Total supply in depth, inches	295.1	488.8
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	24.0	24.0
12. Available surplus, inches	271.1	464.4
13. Measured outflow, inches	339.6	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	1.31	.....

(6) LAKE ONTARIO.

1. Area of watershed, square miles	25,530	.....
2. Area of water surface, square miles	7,450	.....
3. Factor: Watershed / lake surface	3.427	.....
4. Annual rainfall on watershed, inches	33.6	.....
5. Average run off, percentage	25.0	50.0
6. Equivalent depth on watershed, inches	8.4	16.8
7. Equivalent depth on lake surface, inches	29.2	58.4
8. Annual rainfall on lake surface, inches	33.6	33.6
9. Annual inflow in depth, inches	364.0	620.3
10. Total supply in depth, inches	426.8	712.3
11. Annual evaporation in depth, inches	24.0	24.0
12. Available surplus, inches	402.8	688.3
13. Measured outflow, inches	547.0	.....
14. Ratio: Outflow / surplus	1.392	.....

MOUNTAIN STATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, by Clement L. Wragge, Government Meteorologist, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, dated February 7, 1898, shows that mountain meteorology is not to be confined to the Northern Hemisphere and the great continents, but will be prosecuted wherever mountain peaks can be found. We also infer that the Australian stations on Mount Wellington and Mount Kosciusko represent a general attack upon the problem of upper currents in which the whole of Australia, and not merely any one district, is interested. Indeed, for that matter, the whole Northern Hemisphere is interested in what goes on in the upper regions of the Southern Hemisphere, and we wish every success to Mr. Wragge's enterprise and to all similar efforts:

I have much pleasure in informing you that, on the 9th of December last, I established an experimental meteorological observatory on Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, the highest mountain in New South Wales; and by January 1, a similar station correlative thereto was also established near the sea level at Merimbula, in New South Wales. Simultaneous observations are taken at both stations every four hours, commencing at midnight; and also, as a special series, half-hourly, between 8 a. m. and noon, on the original Ben Nevis lines. Simultaneous readings are also taken at Sale, in Victoria, near the sea level, and also at a special station established by me in the city of Sydney. Simultaneous observations are further taken (with the exception of those at the half-hours) at Hobart, on the summit of Mount Wellington, and at the Half-way Station. I sincerely trust that the results will prove of value to meteorology.

The principal donors to the Kosciusko scheme are Mr. Barr-Smith, of Adelaide, and the Honorable G. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, as representing the New South Wales Government.

I hope to be able to make arrangements for the continuation of the mountain station during the winter months, but am not, as yet, quite sure on that point. At any rate, the Kosciusko experiment will be repeated at the close of the coming winter. You will see full accounts by the various newspapers which you will receive in due course, and this letter must be taken as my official intimation.

TIN ROOFS AS LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

A recent letter from Dr. John W. Kales, of Franklinville, N. Y., describes a terrific thunderstorm at that place on May 19, on which occasion several persons within houses were